We claim:

A method of inducing the virus resistance of plants which
 comprises treating the plants, the soil or seeds with an effective amount of a compound of the formula I

$$x_m + \sum_{Q} A$$

10

in which

X is halogen,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl or trifluoromethyl;

15

m is 0 or 1;

Q is  $C(=CH-CH_3)-COOCH_3$ ,  $C(=CH-OCH_3)-COOCH_3$ ,  $C(=N-OCH_3)-COOCH_3$ ,  $C(=N-OCH_3)-COOCH_3$ ;

20

A is -O-B,  $-CH_2O-B$ ,  $-OCH_2-B$ , -CH=CH-B,  $-C\equiv C-B$ ,  $-CH_2O-N=C\;(R^1)-B \;\; or \;\; -CH_2O-N=C\;(R^1)-C\;(R^2)=N-OR^3 \;, \;\; where$ 

B is phenyl, naphthyl, 5-membered or 6-membered hetaryl or 5-membered or 6-membered heterocyclyl, containing one to three N atoms and/or one O or S atom or one or two O and/or S atoms, the ring systems being unsubstituted or substituted by one to three radicals Ra:

30

35

Ra is cyano, nitro, amino, aminocarbonyl,
 aminothiocarbonyl, halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl,
 C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylcarbonyl,
 C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylsulfonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylsulfinyl,
 C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkoxy,
 C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyloxycarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylthio,
 C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylamino, di-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylamino,
 C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylaminocarbonyl, di-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylamino-carbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylaminothiocarbonyl,
 di-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylaminothiocarbonyl,
 C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyloxy, phenyl, phenoxy, benzyl,
 benzyloxy, 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl, 5- or
 6-membered hetaryl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryloxy,
 C(=NOR<sup>α</sup>)-OR<sup>β</sup> or OC(R<sup>α</sup>)<sub>2</sub>-C(R<sup>β</sup>)=NOR<sup>β</sup>.

40

45

25

30

35

40

45

the cyclic radicals, in turn, being unsubstituted or substituted by one to three radicals R<sup>b</sup>:

RЪ is cyano, nitro, halogen, amino, amino-5 carbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, C1-C6-alkyl,  $C_1-C_6$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkylsulfonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylsulfinyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkoxy,  $C_1-C_6$ -haloalkoxy,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkoxycarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylthio, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylamino, 10 di-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylamino, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylaminocarbonyl, di-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylaminocarbonyl,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkylaminothiocarbonyl, di- $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylaminothiocarbonyl, C2-C6-alkenyl,  $C_2$ - $C_6$ -alkenyloxy,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -cycloalkyl, 15 C3-C6-cycloalkenyl, phenyl, phenoxy, phenylthio, benzyl, benzyloxy, 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryloxy or  $C (=NOR^{\alpha}) - OR^{\beta};$ 20

 $R^{\alpha}$ ,  $R^{\beta}$  are hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl;

- R<sup>1</sup> is hydrogen, cyano,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkyl,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -cycloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy;
- R<sup>2</sup> is phenyl, phenylcarbonyl, phenylsulfonyl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryl, 5- or 6-membered hetarylcarbonyl or 5- or 6-membered hetarylsulfonyl, the ring systems being unsubstituted or substituted by one to three radicals R<sup>a</sup>,

 $C_1-C_{10}-alkyl,\ C_3-C_6-cycloalkyl,\ C_2-C_{10}-alkenyl,\ C_2-C_{10}-alkynyl,\ C_1-C_{10}-alkylcarbonyl,\ C_2-C_{10}-alkenyl-carbonyl,\ C_3-C_{10}-alkynylcarbonyl,\ C_1-C_{10}-alkyl-sulfonyl,\ or\ C(=NOR^\alpha)-OR^\beta,\ the\ hydrocarbon\ radicals$  of these groups being unsubstituted or substituted by one to three radicals  $R^c\colon$ 

R<sup>c</sup> is cyano, nitro, amino, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylsulfonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylsulfinyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylthio, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylamino, di-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylamino, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylaminocarbonyl, di-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylaminocarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylamino-

3. A method as claimed in claim 1 or 2, wherein an active ingredient of the formula II

5 ON COH3 TO (R<sup>b</sup>) x

10 is used.

4. A method as claimed in claim 1 or 2, wherein an active ingredient of the formula III

15  $\bigcirc \bigvee_{V} \bigcirc \bigcap_{H_3} \bigcap_{R^a}$  III

is used.

5. A method as claimed in claim 1 or 2, wherein an active ingredient selected from the group of I-5, III-4 and VII-1

25

30

OCH<sub>3</sub>

I-5

OCH<sub>3</sub>

VII-1

is used.

40 6. The use of the compounds of the formula I as claimed in any of claims 1 to 5 for inducing the virus resistance of plants.